The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	½ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. W. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention given to all legal business entrusted to them. Special attention given to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.3,'71.

DR. H. W. BUCHAN, DENTIST, No. 228 Penn Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 2d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 322 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROSS, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of deceased. Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.2,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER, *Attorneys-at-Law*, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE, Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C., HUNTINGDON, PA STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS, &C ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER. Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Bower.

Push On.

Awake and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, grove and lawn,
Outbreatlies the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.
Arise, and don thy working garb,
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.
Stop not to list the boist'rous jeers,
(He would be what thou art;)
They should not e'en offend thy ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.
What, though you have no shining hoard,
(Inheritance of stealth;)
To purchase at the broker's board,
Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand.
And trudge it, briskly, through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch,
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch,
That's happier than a throne.
Push on! the world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And now and then a fall.
But up again! act well your part—
Bear willingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheering heart
To mend a stony road.
Push on!

Jump over all the *ifs* and *buts*.
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.
Remember when you sky of [illegible]
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon [illegible]
As for the monarch [illegible]
It is but written [illegible]
That toil alone [illegible]
The king would [illegible]
With that [illegible] a rigadoon
Push on [illegible] soul of yours.
Inaction [illegible] re rusting while you stand;
Take [illegible] ll not do;
[illegible] small bundle in your hand.
[illegible] udge it, briskly, through.
Push on!

The Story-Teller.

DAISY'S MISSION.

Hell-Roaring Bar was neither a pretty nor euphonious name, nor a reverential one; but, considering the character of its dwellers, it was an exceedingly fitting one for the locality that bore it. A six months' residence here convinced me so thoroughly of this fact that I could not conscientiously have changed a single letter of the name, even had I possessed the power to do so.—Not that it savored of sulphurous odors; not that the roarings of its apparent patron saint were ever heard echoing among the canons that encompassed it; but for sinfulness, and wickedness, and riotous debauchery, it was peerless among the mining camps I had ever visited in California.

I was sent there in the summer of 1853 by a San Francisco firm, to close out a business that was drifting to involuntary bankruptcy, and a long, dusty ride found me there early in June of that year. A view of the camp from the mountain had not impressed me favorably with it, and a nearer acquaintance only confirmed that first impression; but, like a half reluctant bridegroom, I had resolved to take it for "better or worse," with but slight hope, however, that it would prove any better than it looked.

"Hello, deacon! What do you want in Hell-Roarin'? Preachers don't stand much show in these diggins. You ain't wanted; better git!"

This was my greeting. I had just alighted from my mule, tired and out of humor, and felt inclined to resent the brusque, unmannerly salutation, but did not. It was not a consciousness of the truth that quieted me, for my appearance was slightly clerical. True, I had a perfect right to differ in opinion with the speaker, for of a verity this was just the place where they should stay; but, making no pretensions of goodliness, I held my tongue for a moment. I looked up, a brawny and powerful figure confronted me, and I prudently held my temper, I replied blandly that I expected to remain there awhile, and suggested with all meekness, that appearances were something deceitful. Soon the Bar was agog with curiosity, and a crowd gathered. And such a crowd! Great broad-shouldered fellows, dirty and unshaved, deeply marked with chronic dissipation, whose tongues were volubly impudent and early trained to blasphemy in imitation of their elders, gathered around, while I unsaddled my mule, in so awkward a manner as to excite derision. These people weighed everything, like their gold dust, in their own scales, and measured by their standard. I was regarded as a worthless imposter. I had "store clothes" on, and this fact alone was too much for the fixed conventionalism of the Bar. Buckskin and flannel assumed a dignity in early times among the "honest miners," more yielding, more exacting than purple and fine linen. My "boiled shirt" was considered an infraction, and therefore the Bar was affronted. "Deacon" was echoed from mouth to mouth. Bets were offered and freely taken that I was a psalm-singer; a gambler, with a "dead thing," or "waxed keerds;" a lawyer, a doctor; anything but a horse-jockey or a gentleman. Although nettled with the uncourteous reception, I could not afford to quarrel with my neighbors. Beating my dusty hat against my knee with a well assumed swager, I turned quietly and asked if the Bar was dry. And the Bar was dry.

With a whoop the crowd adjourned to the saloon—a rickety, clapboard institution, furnished with a few stools and rough tables—and the Bar drank—first with myself, then with Joe Miles, proprietor; then with the bluff individual who had first accosted me. Passing through the crowd, he held out his big, rough hand, and taking mine, he led me forward with something of a triumphant air.

"Boys," he said, "I take it all back.—This is my old skipper, came out with him in '49. He ain't no preacher—he spends his money like a man and don't whine.—Any one that don't like him can call on Bill Thorp. That's me, boys! Let's take suthin'!"

Finding that things had taken an unexpected turn, I immediately took advantage of the new situation. Thorp stood sponsor for me, and his emphatic assurance of my unpreacherlike character and proper disregard of the value of money, put the Bar in good humor; so I explained my business and hoped to deserve well of the boys. And I won the friendship of those people—not by pandering to their tastes or falling into their practices, but by minding my own business. While abstaining from rubbing against their prejudices, and scrupulously avoiding all interference with their pleasures, I sympathized with them in all their little troubles, and they respected me. The Bar by day did not seem to be a very bad or boisterous place; in working hours it indulged in a kind of feverish rest. But it was by night that it shone in the full glory of its appropriate name.—Then it was that the vampires that sucked the blood of honest-labor came forth.—Short-card men, poker sharpers, monte dealers, faro dealers and others of the fraternity sneaked out to prey on the caruings of the day, and the Bar ran riot. It was then that great strong, fellows, who were wearing out their lives in a daily conflict with nature—tearing open the mountains and wrestling with the streams, that others might wear the gold they won—would gather round the gambling tables to "try their luck"—and this thing called "luck" in the early days was a strange thing. Existing on the superstition that it [illegible] in the composition of every [illegible] greater or less degree, it was [illegible] that haunted all classes and [illegible] into all human calculations. [illegible] reason and set at naught all [illegible] certainties, and forgetting [illegible] that a man's luck was much of his [illegible] making, it was followed with a [illegible] fatuity that led the feet of [illegible] into bad and dangerous places. [illegible] the scapegoat for all sins and [illegible] mings. It was the rock upon [illegible] were built the golden castles of the future; the shifting sands that [illegible] away with it the unfruitful and disastrous past; the harvest whose sheaves of promise often yielded only bitterness and disappointment. In these ebbs with fortune the Bar drank deep. If it was dry by day, it was unquenchable by night. If luck was with the boys they drank, and dallied with it; if against them, they drank still deeper and cursed it.

Although the Bar was a wild and abandoned place, attrition with these people taught me that there are solvents for even chrystalized wickedness, that there is no cloud so dark as to be without a single streak of silver, no nature so rugged as to be impenetrable or beyond reach of humanizing influences.

I had been domesticated in my new home about a month when a circumstance took place which seemed to change entirely the whole routine of Hell-Roaring.—There was an arrival one morning, and the Bar throbbed with a new sensation, a quiet, unassuming lady—a Mrs. Hampton—and her little daughter, who sought rest and health in the mountains. Mrs. Hampton was widowed, but no one inquired into her history. She was welcomed as a new and strange element among so much wild, reckless life, that brought back memories of mother, or sister, or sweetheart far away, and the Bar was pleased. The Bar christened the daughter "Daisy," and she was well named. From this day a remarkable change took place. Every one desired to be well though of by the new comers; dress became an object of solicitude, drunken yells rending the quiet night were less frequent, spirits of evil seemed to be quelled, and the Bar was on its good behavior.

Little Daisy was everywhere as a ministering angel. If there was a sick bed in camp, Daisy was beside it with the luxuries that the hand of woman only knows how to prepare. If a poor fellow was about to "pan out" his few last sands of life, Daisy was there, to wet the parched lips, to fill the poor, neglected heart with hope, or to write the last message to loved ones over and beyond the plains. Quiet and unobstrusive, Daisy moved about in her ministrations. As she passed the saloon on her errands of mercy—her brown hair neatly folded over the pale forehead, her little basket of "goodies" on her arm, and a word and smile for every one—oaths half-uttered would be choked back, and rough and brutal jests shrunk unspoken, as if ashamed in her presence. Even Oregon Sis—to whom a blush was a stranger—would hang her head silently when Daisy was near, and her eyes would swell—perhaps, poor thing, with looking back to the old days among the apple-blossoms, when she, too, was pure and innocent—at least I thought so. Somehow, the Bar was not so dry as formerly; and Joe Miles, its ruling spirit, neglected his business, and said he was tired of whiskey-selling. He laid aside the six-shooter, that, reports said, had served him too well on more than one occasion, with the remark that "the Bar was so quiet now, it wasn't no use to carry it." Joe was very particular now as to his appearance, dressing in the once despised "store clothes," and took to solitary rambling about the neighborhood. It was noticed if Daisy had occasion to pass along the dangerous trail through the canon, Joe was there with his strong hand to guide her. If she crossed the foot-log over the turbulent stream, a steady arm was generally there to support her, and more than once Joe was found in honest conversation with her, or reading the books with which she supplied him. Joe finally sold out the saloon and invested in a mining claim, which he was industriously working when I closed out my business and left the neighborhood.

I visited the Bar once again. Down the wild Sierra, by the same tortuous and rugged trail that I had traversed nearly two years before; winding among the same lordly pines, rich in fragrance and standing like sentinels in the mountain passes; through the same groves of laurel and and manzainto, glistening like waves of emerald and silver in the noonday sun, full blossomed and wondrous in their beauty, I visited the Bar. The place seemed changed. A few little white cottages peeped out from among the rich foliage, spots of ground were under cultivation, and the hand of industry had been busy. The clap-board saloon stood in the same old place just as I had first seen it, but its dilapidated condition showed that the institution was poorly patronized. A crowd had gathered near it—not such a crowd as in the olden time, but a sober and quiet one. Every one looked anxious to tell me something, but no one spoke till I found my friend Thorp. Taking my hand kindly he led me aside, and for a moment was silent. "Well, Cap," he said earnestly, "things is rough on the Bar; they ain't like they was when you left. She's gone—that's Daisy—and things ain't gone right for some o' the boys ever since. Yes, Cap., it is mighty rough."

I asked where Daisy had removed to.

"Oh, no, Cap., you don't understand. The old woman she went back to Sacramento—broken-hearted, they said; but Daisy, she's gone; called for, taken up among the stars where she belonged. We miss Daisy, Cap. She got round some o' the boys, and she made them promise to knock off their grog; I hain't touched it since and I've saved a little. If she'd only staid, this thing would not a happened. You see, Cap.," he continued, "here's how it was: One o' the boys got badly hurt in his drift across the creek, and one morning Daisy started over to take him suthin' and it was a runnin' bank full and the log was slippery, and—well, we found Daisy a mile below, with her brown hair all tangled among the willows; and her blue eyes [illegible] kind o' pleadin for help; and we [illegible] her back—poor thing! There [illegible] singie drink taken on the Bar [illegible] day. Cap.; it seemed to go agin th[illegible]s. And Oregon Sis—her that we [illegible]ought so bad—she combed out th[illegible]ed hair, and knelt down and kisse[illegible]aisy, and went two miles afoot to [illegible]meadows and got flowers and put [illegible] in the little blue hands, and th[illegible]e laid her, Cap—up there, where[illegible]see them white pickets."

For so[illegible]e the poor fellow could say no mo[illegible] sat with his face buried in his [illegible]

"Joe?" I asked.

"Hush," he said, pointing to the saloon. "Joe's in there; his sand's about panned down—shot, night afore last, in a row. Joe's a passin' in his checks, sure! You see Joe went to the bad. He sat by the old foot-log, melancholy-like, and wandered up and down the creek, and no one could do anything with him, and he took to drink again, and the cussed temper came back, and he got to quarrelin' with everybody. Night afore last he got in a row with Portegee John, in a poker game; they both drawed, but John was too quick for him, and Joe's bad hurt. The doctor says he ain't got no livin' show. May be you'd like to see him, Cap?"

We went together into the room where the wounded man lay. The broken windows were darkened with blankets, and on a pallet we found a poor fellow, breathing heavily, and two boys fanning him tenderly as a mother. The ashy face and heavy drops of sweat that gathered on the forehead told the unspeakable agony of the sufferer, and showed that, sure enough, Joe's sand was nearly run out, and he beyond all reach of human leechcraft. We had not meant to disturb him, but his ear, quickened by pain, caught our stealthy footsteps, and, turning round, he recognized me.

"O, Cap.," he said, "you have come at last. I knew she would send some one to talk to me, as she used to—to tell me about that blessed land where Christ lives—Him that she just made me understand a little when she left us. And pray for me, Cap., and ask Daisy to forgive me for letting the devil come back, and forgettin' all that she taught me. She told me if I would only believe all she said, that I would go to a glorious land that was away beyond the stars. She's gone there, Cap., and I believe every word of it now. O, can you pray? She taught me, but I most forgot how."

If I ever felt like praying, it was then. If ever I asked forgiveness for a poor, wayward, shattered soul, trembling on the brink of the Unknown, about to be weighed in the balance of the Eternal, it was at that moment. Soon there was a silence unbroken, save by a few smothered sobs among the bystanders, but a quiet, peaceful light rested on poor Joe's face. "Come close," he said, in a low tone. "I feel better now; I know that I'm goin' to where she is, and somehow I don't feel so much pain. Tell the boys to lay me beside her; there's room enough, and then I can find the way to where she is. And Cap," he whispered, as he reached his hand under the pillow and drew out two pictures, "put these on my heart, for they belong there; poor old mother and her—the only two that ever knew how to reach it. Write to mother how it was, and that if I did forget her, I never will again. When I'm gone, whisper to Daisy I believed it all, every word of it; that I found the road at last, and am comin.' Yes, Cap, I'm goin to Da——."

Poor Joe! the blessed seeds of light sown by the little Daisy, had taken root at last, and an unruly and turbulent spirit was at rest forever and forevermore.—*December Overland.*

Reading for the Million.

Personal.

A Massachusetts man is suing a lady for breach of promise to marry. She did wed, but it was another man. The damages claimed are $10.000. She should pay it. It's worth the money to have escaped a life partnership with such a party as he would have proved.

Marshal Bazaine, in his "seclusion" at Saint Marguerite, only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is, at the same time, sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailors.

Walter G. Finlaison, better known in the theatrical world as Walt. Fletcher, the comedian, was married to Miss Lizzie C. Hollis, a popular actress, at Rochester, New York, last Friday. Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Morlacchi, John Frederici, the manager of the troupe, John Burke, the agent, were all there, and little Kit Carson Cody, too, the son of Buffalo Bill.

Fulton county, Ind., has a remarkable woman in the person of Ruth Young, who was born in Virginia, remembers perfectly the canonading at Yorktown in 1781, and is 105 years old. She is six feet tall, and wears a broad number twelve shoe. She has done plowing, chopping, harvesting, and everything else in the farming line, in which she is the best posted person in the county.

Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, has taken a residence at Washington, and his presence there is early expected. Whether he is to receive an official position at the capital is a topic of inquiry. Some say that he is soon to publish volume nine of his history of the United States, and wishes to continue the work uninterruptedly to the end, adjacent to the American archives, as he has already completed his researches in the old world.

C. C. Leonard, a bright and promising young journalist, died at Cleveland, the other day. He never recovered from the effect of the severe wounds he received in battle during the rebellion, and had been failing very fast during the last year. Mr. Leonard belonged to the Danbury *News* school of American humorists, and some have called him the pioneer in that style of writing, which has made Mr. Bailey both fame and fortune. The celebrated sheet iron cat story, which Mr. Leonard wrote while connected with the Cleveland *Leader*, gave him a national reputation, and many of his subsequent performances were equally meritorious. From Cleveland he went to Titusville, where he was engaged on the *Herald*, and early in 1873 he accepted the position of news editor and paragraphist on the *Democrat* staff. He went from St. Louis to Cleveland, and during the last months of his life he was a correspondent of the Danbury *News*.

The Song of the Decanter.

There was a decanter and its mouth was
gaping wide; the
rudy wine had
ebbed away
and left
its crys-
tal side;
and the wind
went humming,
humming—
up and
down the
sides it flew,
and through the
road like
hallow neck
the wildest notes it
blew. I placed it in the
window, where the blast was
blowing free, and fancied that
its pale mouth sung the queerest
strains to me, "They tell me—puny
conquerors!—that plague hath slain his
ten, and war his hundred thousands of
the very best of men, but "I"—'twas thus
the bottle spoke—"but I have conquered
more than all his famous conquerors, so
feared and famed of yore. Then to me you
youths and maidens, come drink from
out my cup the beverage that dulls
the brain and burns the spirits up,
and puts to shame the conquerors
that slay their scores below; for
this has deluged millions
with the lava tide of woe.
Though in the path of
battle darkest waves of
blood may roll, yet
while I killed the
body, I have
damned the
very soul.
The chol-
era, the
sword, such
ruin never
wrought as I, in
mirth or malice, on the
innocent, have brought. And
still I breathe upon them, and shrink
before my breath; and year by year the
thousands tread this dismal road to death!"

The Law of Accumulation.

Everybody knows that money makes money, but it is not everybody that pays attention to the *modus operandi* by which this is brought about and the practical consequences which follow.

Schoolboys are taught the rule of compound interest, but nine out ten of them forget all about it for the remainder of their lives. Yet this principal has more to do with the accumulation of large fortunes than any other cause whatever; and it has bearings on the ratio style of expenditure, both personal and natural, of which the practical character cannot be overrated.

We read in a paper a few months ago of the death of an eminent London capitalist, who left the enormous fortune of three millions sterling. This old gentleman was over ninety years of age at his death and it is pretty evident that he was a man of quiet habits and moderate expenditure, letting his capital accumulate from year to year by its own natural force. Now, it is only when it has been in operation for a long series of consecutive years that we see what the force of compound interest is.—For the first few years the augmentation is almost inperceptible, but when once the power of increase has become developed, it goes on at an augumentating ratio until the results are almost incredible. There can be no doubt that in the case just mentioned the wealth accumulated after the natural duration of life had been reached was far more than all the seventy years previous.

If money can be invested at eight per cent., and the interest reinvested at the same rate, it will double itself in five years. Allow ten years for this to take place, owing to loss of time and reinvesting, and we reach the remarkable conclusion—remarkable, we mean, to those who have not thought about it—that if a man can lay by a thousand dollars at one and twenty, and it accumulate at compound interest it will amount to the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars if he lives to the age of seventy, to sixty thousand at eighty, and to a hundred and twenty thousand at ninety. This is the secret of the large fortunes of the great bankers and capitalists of Europe, whose money goes on accumulating for generations, augments with prodigious rapidity after thirty or fifty years have passed on.

The process, however, may be reversed. A man wastes or spends a thousand dollars needlessly by the time he is two and twenty. What is the effect? If he lives till seventy he will be thirty thousand poorer for it; or we will say, he will have lost the chance of being thirty thousand dollars better off than he is.

We then arrive at the general truth, that the younger a man is the more valuable money is to him. We have seen what a thousand dollars is to a man of twenty-one, viz: the making of a fortune; but a thousand dollars to a man of fifty would be of comparatively small amount.

Suppose a man begins life with economical habits, and by rigid self-denial accumulates five hundred pounds by the time he is twenty-five. That sum will amount to a competency by the time he desires to be free from the cares of business, and he then (and indeed for years before) has the pleasure of laying out his money freely, and without fear in gratifying his tastes or in doing good.

But if he is inclined to gratify his tastes when young, to buy, we will say, expensive furniture, or to mingle freely in society, so that he never saved at all until he is five and forty what good will five hundred pounds do him then? It is of course, good in itself, but as the foundation of a competency it is utterly inadequate. It would only amount to two thousand pounds at sixty-five, and not to competency till long after three score and ten.

The points of the whole matter are therefore these: Every dollar saved in youth is worth thirty dollars at old age; every hundred dollars spent in foolery or fluery before five and twenty is simply three thousand dollars thrown away of provision for the time when work must be a burden.

Let our young men in business think of this. They are exposed on entering life, to innumerable temptations to spend. Let such be steadily resisted. The true conrse in youth is quick saving and careful economy. By and by a time will come when this will bear its legitimate fruits. Then is the time for open-handed freedom in expenditure, when the judgment is matured when the knowledge of the world is required, and when capital is accumulated to such an extent that even if there is no more saving, there need be no further anxiety.—*Merchant's Manufacturer and Review.*

The Nasby Letters.

The Female Temperance Movement Strikes the Cross Roads—What Effect it had Upon Bascom.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (which is the State uv Kentucky), February 28, 1874.—When I opened my Northern papers and red uv the prayin movement by the wimmin uv Ohio and Injiana, I sed to myself. "The Cross-Roads is bound to ketch it." There ain't no trouble agoin but what it lites onto the Cross-Roads Misforchon has markt the Cross Roads for its own.

And last Monday Bascom got a postal card, on which it wuz statid that on the Friday followin a delegashen uv ladies from New Boston, a manufaktrin village started by a lot uv Yankees over about ten miles fr'm here, where they don't sell no spirits, wood visit the Cross-Roads and try the efficacy of prayer onto Bascom to see ef they cood not convert him to stop his sole-destroyin, demoralyzin bizness. Ez Bascom red the postal (or rather ez I red it for him) he was a picter to look upon. His knees knockt together and his face turned a ghastly pale, and his hand trembled so that it wuz with difficulty that he cood rise a glass uv likker to his lips.

"My sole destroyin biziness!" said he; "my biziness sole-destroyin! ! Good Heavens, what next?"

"My time is about up, I guess," remarked Deekin Pogram. "I hev seen strange things in my lifetime, but when I am not allowed to take my regular drinks, it is time I wuz goin hence."

"The idee," said Issaker Gavitt, "that sellin liquor or drinkin it is demoralizin. I hev drunk likker all my life, and—"

At this pint Issaker's wife come in and wantid Issaker to go and get some rice, and then go home and split some wood. Issaker wantid to know wot she come there for, and the onreasonable woman bustid into tears, and sed she couldn't split wood, with no shoes and three inches of snow on the ground, and that there wuzn't a thing in the house for the sick baby to eat, and ef Issaker wood spend half the time at work that he did loafin at Bascom's and half the money on his children that he did for likker, and—

Issaker did not allow her to finish her onreasonable harangue. He took her by the shoulder and shoved her out of the door, and swore that he didn't know how it wuz in Ohio and Injeauy, but he'd be d——d if in Kentucky woman shoodent keep in her proper spear. He wuzn't a going to allow no woman to dictate to him wot he shood do with his time or his money, either.

Captin McPelter remarkt that ef his wife ever jined in sich a demonstrashun she'd wish she hadn't. His wife tried to stop him from takin another drink wunst, after he felt his oats and hed throwd a candle with a six month's baby out uv the door, and the black eye she got wuz a warnin to her never to interfere with his prerogatives no mere.

Poor Bascom wuz cast down. He sed Amerikin liberty wuz gone, when a passel uv wimmin got to goin about interferin with a man's bizness. But he shood adopt vigorous measures. He'd never surrender—never.

Friday come and Bascom wuz ready for em. Evry wun uv our persuasion in the Corners hed ordered his wife to keep strikly in doors an on no akkount to vencher out doorin the day. Bascom asked us all to stay with him and see him thro it. To wich we all agreed. Them ez wuz married and kept house, went home to fix up ther doors and nail boards over the broken glass in ther winders, so that ther wimmin shoodn't see outside. Its no small matter to close up all the holes in the houses at the Corners.

Well, at 11 o'clock a percession uv women did make their appearance at the lower end uv the village, and they moved up slowly to'ards Bascom's. G. W. wuz ez pale ez a sheet.

"What shel I do?" asked he.

"G. W.," sed I, "there is but one thing yoo kin do. Rally yoor friends about yoo, and make head agin this unholly croosade. The regular frequenters of the place are friten, and are not here. Bring em here! Bring em here to-wunst! Swing out a placard wich shel read:

"Likker free to all! doorin the continyooance uv this fanatikle campane!—Ho! all ye that thirst! Come and drink, without money and without price."

"This, G. W., will fetch em in, and ez long ez the likker is free they will stay in, and give yoo their moral support. Shel I write the placard?"

G. W. wavered. He cast one glance at his keys, and sighed hesitatingly. I cast one glance at them kegs and wuz determined that so good an opportoonity shood not be lost.

"Ha!" sed I, "the foe! they come! they come! To hesitate now is to be lost. The hed uv the invadin column hez turned the corner. Shel I write?"

"Yes!" sed Bascom, bustin into tears, "write. Ef they shet me up I'm rooined, and ef you hev free drinks I'm bustid. But I'd rather take the free drinks part of it."

"Certainly," sed Issaker Gavitt, soothingly; "free drinks, by all means. After all, Bascom, it amounts to the same thing. It's free drinks anyhow, for yoo hev to charge 'em to us, don't yoo?"

And so I writ the placard and histed it up at the door. The result wuz majical. In less than ten minits the glad noose had reached every house in the village, and there wuz gathered together in Bascom's sich a solid mass of liberty-loving men ez had never been seen together at the Cross-Roads.

Bascom appointed two uv uz to draw likker for the thirsty crowd, and then we throwd open the doer, calkilatin to greet 'em with sich cheers ez would effectoually silence all the singin and prayin they cood do.

The wimmin approached. We cood see 'em. They wuz all closely vailed. Ez they approached the door I directed the likker to be served out faster, so ez to get the boys tuned up to the right pitch. But alas! They didn't stop to sing or to pray or nuthin. They simply passed by pulling their vails closer to their faces and snickerin. I looked under the vail uv one uv em and saw whiskers.

But with rare presence uv mind I sed nothin.

"Draw more likker!" I shouted, "they will be back in a moment."

By the time this drink wuz down Bascom wuz so far gone that he didn't know nuthin. He got lunatic, and, springin from the counter, insisted on everybody's not only drinking, but that every man uv us shood fill a bottle, and take with us.

It is on necessary to state what follerd. The revelry waxed furious, and by night the bodies uv the fallen were piled on top uv each other four deep. Every drop of likker in the house wuz gone, for what wuzn't drank hed bin allowed to waste, for men drawd it who wuz too tite to shet the faucets. Bascom wuz laid out, Deekin Pogram was snorin ez tho he hedn't slept for a week, and I, seesoned vessel that I am, wuz the wust played out uv any uv em.

The next mornin Joe Bigler venchered around, and I asked him concernin the wimmin.

"Wimmin!" sed he, "them wuzn't wimmin. They wuz boys employed in the factrys in New Boston," Nasby," sed he, confidenshly, "my opinyun is that that cuss, Pollock, put this job up on yoo, with a view to rooinin Bascom. I heered him talkin with one uv them factry men, who is his brother-in-law, and I heerd the brother-in-law say that it wuz too good not to do it. I presume that is wat they referred to. But don't say that I told yoo."

Passin Pollock's an hour after I heerd him and Bigler a laffin vociferously, and I know that this was wat they wuz laffin at.

But thank Heaven, the joke isn't onto me. I got twenty square drinks out uv it for nothing. But I do pity Bascom. His heart is broke. His empty barrels, his broken glasses and bottles, bear mute testimony to his losses. May Heaven forgive Pollock and Bigler.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

Retiring from Business.

A man will seldom do it if he knows himself. To be able to retire signifies that he is able to do business, no drone nor dead-beat, but a man of faculties, who has always been girded tight with responsibilities. In some weary mood, under the depression of a worn out feeling, he thinks of slipping off the yoke and turning himself out to grass. It is a delusion. What is he going to do with himself, with his habits, his faculties? Does he want to make an end of himself before his time?—Is he ready to drop out of the world?—This is the result of retiring from his business. The question will soon prick him uneasily, both from within and without, what business he has to be in the world, and a very uncanny question it is. He feels "as one who treads alone, some banquet hall deserted." "It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth," and to keep young just as long as you can. It is a question of resources, but not of external resources. They must be of "the life which consisted not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." Let a man retire from the business that has kept him alert and stirred up his gifts, and put his internal resources at usury, and he becomes like scrap iron that was once bright machinery, rusting out in the weedy corner of a back yard, or like one of the details in Hogarth's pictures of Finis.

A leader in the dry goods trade at Boston, had by dint of hard and systematic work and keen ability amassed a fortune. Visiting a rural cousin and country parson, who flourished under the spreading elms of one of the loveliest of our Connecticut valley villages, he was so charmed, soothed, refreshed by its leafy, restful beauty, that he vowed an escape forever from the racket and hurry and din of the pavements, and the crowding brain-work of the counting room, to retire into a fine old mansion that stood opposite the parsonage in the aristocratic and smiling beauty of lawn and avenue and groves and garden, to invite his soul to steal away from cumbering cares, and attach a finis to his earthly troubles.

But going back to Boston with this lovely days dream in his fancy, he must first consult his business friend, Mr. Abbot Lawrence. "Don't do it," was the sage advice. "It may be well enough for a while, so long as you can be well occupied with your repairs and improvements; but after that, what then? What are you going to do with yourself? What are your resources? They are not internal, apart from your business activities. You won't settle down to authorship. You and I never enjoyed a liberal education. We are dependent on external resources, the surrounding circumstances to call out mental activities. Let us stick to our last.

Dr. John Todd was constrained by his good sense at the age of seventy to make a martyr of himself in retiring from his pastorate. It was a hard and noble struggle against the strongest impulses and inwrought inclinations of his fresh and buoyant nature. "What shall I do?" cried he. "If I stop preaching, it will be the end of me." The internal resources of his vigorous mind rose up in protest; his whole being revolted against retiring from the business of his life. It was the healthy action of a manly soul, and that which best tones up and preserves the physical powers, and keeps the "mens sana in sano corpore." Re-create—in order to recreate. Play with work—and above all the refreshment of good company and social cheer.—but, let us work while the day lasts.

The Man who can be Spared.

When trade becomes dull, and but little work is in the factory and not much prospect of more coming, employers ask themselves, "Who can be most easily spared?" One or more men must be discharged, and those most easily spared are the ones marked out for a discharge, in the knowledge that those most easily spared are the very men who can be most easily replaced. The men we are most loth to discharge in dull times are those who have been long in our employ, who have always been attentive to our interests, by a faithful discharge of duty, and toward whom we have learned, from long association, to entertain a feeling of interest and friendship. Such men will be retained under any and all circumstances, while the shiftless eye-serving, afraid-of-doing-too much class will be "shipped" at the first opportunity they can be spared. The same result extends to all branches of trade, and he who would succeed in the battle of life must make himself master of his business, or be reckoned among those who can be spared.

Young man, remember that the men who can be easily spared are not the ones sought after when responsible positions are to be filled. Would you like to guage your own fitness for a position of prominence? Would you like to know the probabilities of your getting such a position? Inquire within! Are you trying to make yourself valuable in the position you now occupy? If you are doing with your might what your hands find to do, the chances are ten to one that you will soon become so valuable to that position that you cannot easily be spared from it; and then, singular to relate, will be the very time when you will be sought out for promotion to a better place.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 25, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

MONEY NEEDLY BADLY!

Those Indebted to us for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work will Please Pay Up!

We have not the money to run a business that costs from $4,000 to $5,000 a year without the assistance of those who receive our stock in trade. Every man ought to think of this and pay up the little that he owes. It may be only a little, but when the fact is taken into consideration that 1200 persons are indebted to us in the county of Huntingdon, these small sums aggregate a large amount of money. We need this money badly to pay debts and to enlarge our business. We appeal to those who are indebted to us to come forward and help us. We have a large number of excellent patrons, who pay promptly, of whom we have no desire to complain, but there are those who say "I only owe two or four dollars and I will pay that the first time I go to Huntingdon," and they settle down under the impression that it don't amount to much, but when hundreds come to this conclusion it does amount to considerable. We hope that all those indebted to us will send it in the first opportunity that is afforded. Court week will be an excellent time. We do not like to dun our friends, but there is no other course left for us.

THE TWO SENATORS.

Our recently wayward and dissatisfied cotemporary of the *Press* has just given its friends fresh cause for grief. So frequently has this been the case of late that we have begun to be constantly apprehensive of some new outbreak, some original and strange departure in the columns of that journal. It had scarcely got well rested after its violent and unjust assault upon Gen. Hartranft, in its discreditable effort to prevent his election as Governor, than in conjunction with Mr. M'Clure it commenced its extraordinary warfare upon Mayor Stokely. Failing, as in the case of the Governor, to disparage our worthy Mayor before the people, it begins this week with making an attack upon both the gentlemen at present so ably representing Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

It is nothing new to see our senior Senator assailed from this quarter. This comes about as regularly as the wind from some particular point of the compass, and often as violently. But Senator Scott being newer in public life, has fared better. With the exception of an occasional spiteful fling in its Washington dispatches, the motive for which was supposed to be personal and the responsibility to rest solely with the writer, the *Press* heretofore has published nothing uncharitable or disparaging of that gentleman. But the end of Senator Scott's first term approaches, and the beginning of his second draws nigh. True to its recent policy of invariably getting upon the losing side, and vainly opposing the favorites of the people, the *Press* concludes that it is about time to open the war upon Senator Scott.

It seems to imagine that this war may be all the more successfully waged by arraying the two Senators, the one against the other. General Cameron has forgiven and forgotten a great many uncomplimentary allusions at the hands of the editor of the *Press*, if he ever, indeed, was sensitive under newspaper criticism, but we undertake to say that the recent allusion to him in connection with Senator Scott, will nettle him not a little. It is well known that the relations of these gentlemen have ever been of the most cordial character, and to impute to either the charge of endeavoring to undermine the other in the respect and confidence of the people of the State, is as puerile as it is false.

The charge against General Cameron as now made is that he is scheming not only to supersede Senator Scott, but to seat at his side as his colleague a member of his own family.

This idea has never entered the brain of General Cameron. If he is not too just as well as too sagacious to attempt taking such a step, then his long life goes for nothing. He has made fewer mistakes in his distinguished career than most men of so great prominence, and it is not to be supposed that he will begin blundering at this late day of his life.

The *Press* mentions the fact that but few of the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania have been elected for a second term, and argues that the precedent itself will be sufficient to overslaugh Mr. Scott. But it forgets to mention that except in the case of Cowan, who meanly deserted the party that elected him, every gentleman who has represented Pennsylvania in the Senate in recent years and was not re-elected, found a politically adverse Legislature confronting him at the end of his term.

General Cameron and his colleague have acted in harmony as the representatives of this State since their association in the Senate. Together they have wielded an influence that has made Pennsylvania a power in that chamber. If tact, experience, sagacity, integrity, legal capacity, forensic and argumentive ability and high personal character go to make up the requirements in a body such as the United States Senate, then this State has abundant reason to be satisfied with her representation. To be sure, her delegation has not invariably voted alike upon public measures, but even this constitutes and added testimonial to the worth of her representatives, showing them to be independent, as well reflecting, conscientious gentlemen.

But two or three weeks since the face of almost every Philadelphian was aglow with pleasurable excitement caused by the splendid speech made by Senator Scott from his place in the Senate in behalf of the Centennial. What was upon everybody's lips found no expression in the *Press*. Instead of commendation for what has been so well done and said by our Senators, there appeared in that paper after the vote an inconsiderate allegation of gross mismanagement of the measure on the part of those having it in charge.

We repeat, that it is evident that our neighbor has declared war upon Senator Scott, and means to prosecute it vigorously, and we are sorry to say, as it appears to us, without regard to candor. Whilst we regret this on our neighbor's account, we do not regret it on account of the Senator. It requires but a few of such attacks to make Senator Scott the most popular man in Pennsylvania. Nothing disereditable can be properly laid to his charge. He is able, he is pure, he is gifted, he is eloquent, he is influential, he is fearless. If Pennsylvania were to be guilty (which we do not at all apprehend) of leaving Hon. John Scott at home after the fourth of March next, it would be an act of supreme folly, which she would bitterly repent in after years, and which would be regretted nowhere more than in the Senate itself, where, for ability, integrity, and personal worth, no member is more esteemed.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written, the editor of the *Press*, has published the following—

"During the recent absence of the editor as a mourner at the Sumner obsequies, in Washington, our Harrisburg letter, severely reflecting upon Hon. John Scott, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, was published in the *Press*. It would not have appeared if the editor had been at home. The simple fact that Senator Scott has been an active an influential advocate of the cause of the Centennial would have been sufficient to silence all general criticism upon his public character and conduct if we had not other reasons to approve his general course as a servant of the people.—*All Day City Item*.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The selection of David Reed, esq., to be the United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, meets, we think, popular expectation, and will prove a popular and satisfactory appointment. He is a gentleman of high character, of excellent standing as a lawyer, an earnest Republican, but not a politician, and thus in every sense worthy of the place that has been accorded him. It was very much desired that this office might be lifted out of the general scramble and made Independent of cliques and rings. At one time there was every reason to fear that this would not be done; but a number of influences contributed to make this possible.—The political applicants were not, in all respects, entirely acceptable; the politicians could not harmonize on any of them, and the non-political, independent Republicans, who adhere to the party from principle, were opposed to any that were named. It is not clear that Senator Scott was unduly governed by political motives in making the nomination, but he could not fail to see that to take either of the three prominently named would be hurtful to him, Hence the determination was reached to make the appointment from without the triangle of applicants, and the choice, we are glad to say, was worthily bestowed.

Congratulations may be very properly bestowed on Senator Scott in this relation. We felt impelled to kindly warn him of impending danger, but it was not because of any hostility of sentiment towards him. On the contrary, we entertain for him the kindliest feeling, and only criticised as we were impelled by a strong sense of duty.—We saw that his own welfare was imperiled, and that the result of certain movements he was strongly urged to make could only result in doing him harm. We were anxious that he should not take a false step, believing him to be a Senator worthy of being continued in high position. It is a pleasure to testify that Senator Scott has performed the duties of the Senatorship with marked fidelity, high intelligence and thorough efficiency. We sincerely hope that circumstances may be sufficiently fortuitous for him to be continued in his position another term. The policy pursued in this appointment will contribute to that result.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

☞ The *Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association came to us, last week very much enlarged and otherwise improved. It is edited by James M. Swank, esq., formerly connected with the Johnstown *Tribune*. It is an excellent authority upon all matters pertaining to the iron and steel interests. It contain many ably prepared articles on these important branches of industry.

☞ Hon. John Scott has had David Reed, esq, of Pittsburgh, appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. This appointment, as far as we can learn from the local papers, gives entire satisfaction.

☞ The election in New Hampshire having resulted in throwing the election of a Governor upon the Legislature by the obstinacy of the temperance men, the Democrats will hold the reins for a year, and free whiskey has triumphed. The temperance men deserve this—they acted badly.

☞ The Legislature has passed very few bills up to this time, nevertheless the final adjournment is being discussed. We will not see the end of the session for some time to come.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress—The Reduction in the Army—Chinese Immigration—The Moiety Question—A Lady Pension Agent—The District Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate has taken leave, for the present, of the question how to get money, and have turned their attention to the appropriation bills. The reduction of the army to 25,000 enlisted men seems to meet with general favor, and will probably be the final division. In the Army Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, a reduction of $4,000,000 is made in the appropriations for the ensuing year. It is probable the Senate will accede to this reduction.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Hagar presented a joint resolution of the California Legislature against the further importation of Chinese, and supported the resolution with a speech on the subject. He said this was a question now of national importance. The importation of Chinese had none of the characteristics of a free and voluntary emigration, but was the importation of a servile class. He complained that the Burlingame treaty did not practically confer the same rights upon Americans as it did upon Chinese. The Californians did not object to the terms of the treaty, but they objected to the manner in which it was carried out. The Chinese did not come there for curiosity or for trade, or as permanent residents. There is no longer any Chinese emigration to Australia, the British government no longer encouraging it. The Chinese who come to California come under servile labor contracts, which are not only in violation of the treaty but in violation of our laws. All the Chinese in California are owned by six companies in San Francisco. They have their agents in China and they bring on the most degraded of that population, and after they arrive they own them just as much as the slaves of the south were ever owned. They hire them out at such rates that no free labor can compete with it, and in this way European emigration is almost entirely discouraged. It is through the English courts at Hong Kong that the shipments of Chinese are made, and the Emperor of China has fairly endeavored to prevent it. The people of California, the laboring classes, have been so much crowded out of employment by these Chinese that they have been almost on the point of rising up and driving them out by force of arms. If this thing was to go on, the inevitable result would be that the Chinese would outnumber the Americans. He read an extract from a San Francisco paper to show how Chinese women were kidnapped and sold to California for purposes of shame and prostitution. In conclusion, Mr. Hager offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to advize with the President as to the expediency of opening negotiations with the Emperor of China so as to secure such modification of the Burlingame treaty as will prevent hereafter the importation of Chinese females into California for immoral purposes, and of Chinese males or coolies, under servile labor contracts.

There is a difference of opinion among Congressmen on this important question. It is believed that the course pursued by the Legislature and people of California toward the Chinese immigrants has hitherto been oppressive and inhuman, and those who came with the honest purpose of making themselves useful have been repulsed and even stoned to death on the streets of San Francisco, within a few hours after landing. They are a harmless people, and if proper encouragement had been extended to them they might have been made an important element in our national prosperity. At all events, cruelty to any class of immigrants should have been discouraged and the parties punished; but the municipal authorities in San Francisco have rather favored the spirit of oppression and cruelty so long manifested toward those harmless adventurers. The question of female immorality, of which complaint is made, is legitimately within the scope of State legislation and municipal regulations; and not a matter to bring before Congress, or for treaty negotiations.

While the House was proceeding, on Friday, in the debate on retrenchment, the question of members mileage came up in course. Till then all was harmony, and each member was anxious to out-do the others in the manifestations of anxiety to economize the dear peoples' money; but the question of retrenchment in the mileage allowance was quite another affair, and opposition was manifested in a degree in the exact ratio of the distances of members' residences from the Capitol. Those living near were indifferent; western members opposed a change; while those from the Pacific coast became quite excited at the contemplation of the reduction of the thousands of dollars annually collected for mileage.

THE MOIETY QUESTION.

Under a law of Congress, a system has been in vogue for some years, by which a set of detectives have been employed by the Government to ferret out frauds upon the revenue, and monies recovered were divided between the U. S. Treasury and the detective who discovered the fraud. It is now claimed that the practice is fraught with great evil. Honest firms have been, through some trifling, trivial violation of the custom laws, persecuted and prosecuted; their books have been seized, and the proprietors branded as intentionally swindling the government. In some cases the charges are well founded, but in others innocent persons have been made to suffer, and suffer severely, both in pocket and reputation. The law has, in consequence, become obnoxious, more perhaps on account of bad men who had been appointed to execute it, than from any radical wrong in the law itself. Some of those fellows have made from a thousand to a quarter of a million of dollars by their shares of the spoils. Congress has taken the question up and the Committee of Ways and Means are taking testimony with a view to Congressional action.

A LADY PENSION AGENT.

Miss Ada C. Smeet has been appointed Pension Agent at Chicago. The office in salary and fees is worth ten to fifteen thousands dollars per annum. Miss Ada is not yet out of her teens, but she is very capable, and has had a large experience in the office, as an assistant. Her father had a fine military record; he was Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue and died in Washington a few months ago. He formerly held the office of pension agent at Chicago.

THE DISTICT IMPROVEMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Committee of Congress are proceeding with the investigation of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia. It promises to be a protracted affair. If we believe the city press there is not the shadow of cause for this inquiry. But the Washington papers are all bought over and firmly muzzled by the Board of Works at an enormous cost to the people whom they are now abusing for asking for an investigation. If all is right on the part of the Board, why do not the papers explain the cause of the City bonds selling at 50 to 60 cents on the dollar? If all is right why are con racts paid with certificates of indebtedness on which they cannot to-day realize over 40 to 42 cents on the dollar? No body objects to improvements, but tax-payers do object to the wretched system, or rather want of system in the prosecution of those works of sewerage and pavements. Under a well defined plain and less hap-hazard waste we could have had for eight or ten million of dollars what has cost us over twenty millions, and out of that fact grows the wide-spread dissatisfaction.

N. E. P.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1874.

The Legislature re-assembled on Tuesday, and the principal work of the week has been the disposing of bills upon the calander which, except in the case of one or two bills, has been a very tedious and uninteresting work. Ten weeks of the session have passed and only eight laws are to be found upon the statute books of 1874. Though a large portion of the work provided by the Constitution has not yet been touched, the Legislature is already begining to look forward to adjournment, but when this session will actually close is a very indefinite point of future time. A resolution of temporary adjournment from the 26th of March to the 7th of April has passed the House and will probably be concurred in by the Senate, but the resolutions providing for final adjournment in April were mere feelers to test the sense of the House.

On Tuesday, to relieve the monotony of Legislative work

A VERY PRCTICAL JOKE

was indulged in by the members of the House at the instance of Mr. Allen of Dauphin. A resolution was offered by that gentleman and adopted by the House, instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Hon. T. W. Loftus, member from Luzerne, who was absent from his duties, taking part in a demonstration by his friends in honor of St. Patrick. The Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to the discharge of his duty, arrested Mr. Loftus at the church door, and brought him within the bar of the House to answer for his dereliction. The unfortunate member did not appreciate the joke but appears in the *Patriot* in a communication, under the date of March 18th, in which he manifests considerable feeling in the matter.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The conference committee to which was referred the matter of Judicial apportionment of the State has made a report. The bill will be considered on its final passage next week.

STATE ADVERTISING.

A bill has passed the Senate regulating the manner in which all advertising for the State is to be done. The officer furnishing the printing is to designate the kind of type in which the matter is to be printed and the space it is to occupy. The publisher is to charge in no case higher rates than he charges individual advertisers, and the Auditor General is to issue no warrant for pay unless the written or printed instructions of the officer ordering the advertising, shall accompany the bill.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL

was read in the House for the first time on Tuesday. The yeas and nays were called on the vote taken then and were as follows, yeas 52, nays 35. Though this vote is very flattering, being one more than is necessary to pass the bill, its friends are not at all sanguine of its final passage for many members who voted in the affirmative stated that they did not thereby pledge themselves to support the bill in the future.

THE SOCIAL EVIL BILL

has been read once in the House. Dr. Cressler of Luzerne made a lengthy speech in favor of it, which is very highly spoken of. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House. The bill is not so friendless as it was, when first introduced but still the opposition to it is very strong.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The excitement in regard to the Speakership has subsided from the fact that Speaker McCormick, not having obtained the appointment to U. S. District Attorneyship, will retain his place in the organization of the House. Had the chair been vacated Amos Myin of Lancaster would probably have succeeded to it.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Tuesday and the House until Monday.

MAY.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Thos. Nast, while in South Bend, was the guest of Mr. Colfax.

Bayard Taylor had his pocket picked in Hamburg the other day.

Wendell Phillips is reported to have cleared by his lectures over $100,000.

Brigham Young is reported to have $7,000,000 to his credit in the Bank of England.

P. P. Wintermute, the murderer of Gen. McCook, of Dakota, is at liberty on $35,000 bail.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, the veteran authoress, is leading the woman's temperance crusade on Long Island.

Two hundred and eight-one horses and two hundred and fifty mules were sold at the Harrisburg stocks yards last week.

The Boston *Advertiser* and New York *Tribune* both advocate the election of Charles Francis Adams to succeed Sumner.

Prof. Dana, of Yale College, has acted upon the advice of his physician, and given up his classes for the remainder of the term.

Ex-Senator Ben Wade, being a native of West Springfield, Mass., has been invited to attend the Centennial soon to be observed in that place.

One hundred and twenty men were discharged on Monday from the Washington navy yard, and six hundred from the Norfolk navy yard on Saturday.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year improving the mouth of the Mississippi river.

A Dutch Congressman remarked, "Ven I was elected, I thought I would find den all Solomens down here; but I found dere was some as pick fools here as I was myself."

The California Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink, or to accept an invitation to drink, at any public bar. This will carry dismay to the multitude of Bourbon "dead beats."

Fire at Beaver.

The "Argus and Radical" Burned Out—Losses and Insurance—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

A disastrous fire occured at Beaver, this morning, the 19th inst, at about three o'clock, resulting in the total destruction of the *Radical* building. The following are the losses: Orr & Cooper, hardware store, from $8,000 to $9,000, no insurance; J. H. McCreery & Co., loss not ascertained; insured for $5,000 in a Pittsburgh Company. The Beaver County Printing Company and the *Argus and Radical* were insured for $5,000 in the following companies: Rochester, of Rochester, Pa., $1,000; Lycoming, $2,000, and the Ætna, $2,000, J. R. Harrah, attorney, whose office was in the second story, loss from $1,000 to $1,200; no insurance. J. S. Rutan and D. L. Imbrie, who also had offices on the second floor, lose respectively $500 and $800; no insurance. The third floor was arranged for two halls, one occupid by the Odd Fellows, whose loss $1,500, insured in the Rochester for $800, and the other occupied by the Masons, whose loss will reach $2,000, insured in the Lycoming for $1,000. The building was owned by Col. M. S. Quay, whose loss will be from $13,000 to $15,000, insured in the following companies: Rochester $3,000, Lycoming $2,000, and the Ætna for $5,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there was no fire left burning on the previous evening.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treatment this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Thomas J. Bishop, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dideovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those imposters who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them.

HOUSTON CO. GA., Dec. 22, 1868.

Messrs. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.

GENTLEMEN.—SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been used in my family many years with great success. I regard it an invaluable family medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public. Very respectfully,

REV. J. RUFUS FELDER.

☞ Victims of Consumption seeking relief, and restored health, should use "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial." This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of the Tar. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment* may be used in a greater variety of cases than any other medicine.

Special Notices.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want *either*? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It tests but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23—1t.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

Oct.15,1873-1y.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "FREE OF CHARGE" by druggists in all parts af the United States. No other manufacturer of Medicine ever gave their preperations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,

Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,

161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

July16,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A loan of $500, for twelve months, at a good percentage, to be secured by the best of real estate security. Address immediately "MONEY," JOURNAL office. Mch25-1t*.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Jackson township, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN HUSTON,
CHARLES HUSTON,
Executors.

M'Alavy's Fort, March 25, 1874.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Jackson township, near M'Alavy's Fort, on the estate of Thomas Smith, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. SMITH,
JAMES SMITH,
Executors.

March25-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, living near Alexandria, in Porter townsaip, on the estate of Lewis H. Knode, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. CALVIN KNODE,
LEWIS G. KNODE,
Mch25-6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living near Neff's Mills, on the estate of Sebastian Snyder, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS SNYDER,
Mch25-6t Administrator.

New To-Day.

FOR SALE.

One second-handed 10 horse power Portable Engine Boiler, with Smoke Stack, Steam Guage, Grate Bars, Pump and fixtures in good running order. Price low. Address

W. H. H. NEVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.

March25,1874.tf.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.

William Adams, farmer, Shirley; John Bolinger, farmer, Clay; George Black, farmer, Henderson; James Cozens, farmer, Oneida; John M. Drake, teacher, Clay; J. Wilson Greenland; clerk, Huntingdon; Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn; Geo. W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon; Robert Greene, farmer, Barree; T. K. Henderson, farmer, Warriorsmark; Samuel Hannah, teacher, Warriorsmark; John X. Lutz, farmer, Shirley; Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady; John Nelson, laborer, West; John Nightwine, farmer, Henderson; Alexander Oaks, merchant, West; A. P. Owens, merchant, Warriorsmark; Geo. Pardoner, wagonmaker, Cass; James Rhea, Justice of the Peace, Tell; John Spangler, gent, Cass; James G. Stewart, miller, West; Samuel C. Tussey, farmer, Morris; Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark; A. P. White, farmer, Onaida.

Given under our hands and seal the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1874.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

JOHN G. STEWART, }
S. BROOKS, } Jury Co'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS

for a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the third Monday and 20th day of April, A. D., 1874.

John Q. Adams, farmer, Franklin; Elias Bartel, carpenter, Huntingdon; G. L. S. Baker, painter, do. do.; Washington Buchanan, do. do.; Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon; John H. Donaldson, farmer, Lincoln; Silas Gibboney, farmer, Barree; Robert Graffius, gent, Alexandria; Jacob Hericane, farmer, Porter; John Ingram, farmer, Franklin; John H. Isett, farmer, Penn; Hugh Johnston, merchant, West; William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon; Henry Leister, inn keeper, Huntingdon; William Morgan, farmer, Shirley; Andrew McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon; Samuel G. Miller, blacksmith, Broad Top; Edward McKitrick, blacksmith, Mount Union; Abraham Myerly, farmer, Cass; J. G. McClure, merchant, Tell; Henry A. Mark, farmer, Juniata; George Mountain, farmer, do. do.; Henry Neff, gent, West; Joseph Oburn, merchant, do. do.; James S. Oaks, farmer, West; Samuel Peightal, farmer, Juniata; John H. Russell, farmer, Hopewell; David Rupert, farmer, Henderson; Alexander Scott, blacksmith, Jackson; B. F. Stitt, farmer, Dublin; James Stewart, farmer, Jackson; George W. Stevens, farmer, Cass; James Watson, farmer, Walker; Isaac Woomer, miller, Franklin; William Weaver, farmer, Hopewell; F. B. Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.

Given under our hands and seal the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1874.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

JOHN G. STEWART, }
S. BROOKS, } Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS

for a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.

R. K. Allison, farmer, Brady; Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley; Robert Bigham, farmer, do. do.; John P. Book, farmer, Cromwell; Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria; Andrew Carberry, farmer, Hopewell; Anderew Crownover, merchant, Barree; James A. Cook, farmer, Tod; Miles Davison, farmer, Barree; James N. Davis, teacher, Morris; John Dick, painter, Huntingdon; William Davis, merchant, Morris; David H. Fisher, farmer, Lincoln; Stephen Forsman, farmer, Oneida; Elijah Gillam, farmer, West; Jacob H. Grove, teacher, Penn; Budd Harshberger, farmer, Henderson; Alexander Oaks, merchant, West; A. P. Owens, merchant, Warriorsmark; Geo. Pardoner, wagonmaker, Cass; James Rhea, Justice of the Peace, Tell; John Spangler, gent, Cass; James G. Stewart, miller, West; Samuel C. Tussey, farmer, Morris; Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark; A. P. White, farmer, Onaida.

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Given under our hands and seal the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1874.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

JOHN G. STEWART, }
S. BROOKS, } Jury Com'rs.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA.

NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Ten Years Credit, Interest only 6 per cent.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Sectional Maps, sent free.

THE PIONEER,

A handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the *Homestead Law*, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.

OMAHA, NEB.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.—W. R. THURBER & CO., Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., offer a full assortment, at moderate prices. Twelve assorted plants sent free by mail for $1.25. 25 papers Flower Seeds sent for $1. Catalogues sent free on application.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE!

$450.000 GIVEN AWAY!

$100,000 FOR ONLY $2,50!

A GRAND LEGAL GIFT CONCERT

In aid of a Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kan.

DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in ever package of 11 Tickets. Single Tickets, $2,50; 5 for $12; 11 for $25. But few tickets left; and, as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

WANTED AGENTS for Dr. Cornell's *Dollar Family Paper*

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 25, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

The Orbisonia mill will soon be in operation.

The wind blew a perfect hurricane on Sunday night.

M. M. Logan, esq., is about starting a dairy in this place.

Sunday last dried up the fountains of mud in West Huntingdon.

The Silsby Minstrels speak very flatteringly of their visit to Clearfield.

A small child of Maj. H. S. Wharton died very suddenly last week.

Mr. Andrew Cross, of Alexandria, now handles a babe on each knee. Twin girls.

The neatest and cleverest condiment out is celery salt. Massey sells it very readily.

On Sunday night the winds were on a high and made things bang and clatter frightfully.

A large number of persons visited the M. E. Conference, at Altoona, during the last week.

J. H. Weight, esq., of Tod township, caught four wild cats this winter. Two of them unfortunately escaped.

Two children swamped in West Huntingdon one day last week. Verdict of the "Crowner's quest"—"Stuck in the mud!"

Don't fail to read our appeal for money and if you are of the 1200 please respond. We need every cent that is due us.

"If I only had some butter," is the cry of every other person you meet. It is as scarce as honest Democratic politicians.

Woods had an opportunity to pour out his political grievances at Harrisburg, and he did his level best. It was a fit occasion.

The Spring trade is about to commence. Get your letter heads, note heads, cards, envelopes, tags, &c., at the JOURNAL office.

Rev. A. W. Gibson, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, last Sunday.

A couple of crack shots, in Smithfield, did some tall shooting last week. A board a foot square received an only ball in the match.

The letter of our friend from Mapleton is entirely too lengthy for our columns. Couldn't you boil it down one half or two-thirds?

The spirit of enterprise has attacked a few persons in Warriorsmark, who are *trying* to organize a "Building and Loan Association." Success.

'Squire Smith, Bedford's newly elected Justice of the Peace, dropped in the other evening, and reports everything lovely in the ancient Fort.

George Wells pulls the strings now when the "Bus" moves. George is as nice and polite as a French dancing master. "Bus for all parts of the town!"

Mr. John Bisbin, constable of Alexandria, aged about 78 years, was stricken by paralysis, on Monday of last week. The left side was entirely paralyzed.

Joseph Miller, of West township, lost a fine mare, last week, by the bots. They had eaten entirely through the maw and destroyed the passage leading to the stomach.

The sign-board at Burchinell's Planing Mill, which announces "One Mile to Huntingdon," might as well be taken down, since the town extends almost a mile beyond it.

Persons changing their location or post office address on the first proximo. will please advise us so that we can make the change upon our books to accommodate them.

The schools of West township are closing a very successful term. We will not make invidious comparisons, but say that the teachers have generally given satisfaction.

George Hawn, of Juniata township, died, last week, of severe afflictions with which he has been suffering for several months. He was a good citizen and highly respected.

The little girl and only child of Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, of whom we spoke a week ago, died on last Sunday evening. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted parents.

Some wag says that part of the Silsby Troupe got into the Clearfield jail, but adds that they think it a very great improvement on the miserable old ice house at the foot of Cemetery Hill.

The Hook and Ladder Company's Fair is said to have been a complete success. We are glad to hear it. The young men deserve credit for their efforts in behalf of this great improvement.

The editor of the *Local News* has won our admiration. Go in, Hugh; there isn't anybody we would sooner see win than you, if it is in the timber. We like your candor. Stick to that, old boy.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin was in town last week, on his way to Conference. He is as much of a wag as ever. He said we should put something in these columns to please his family, and we hope we have.

Judges Hall and Rowe, of the Bedford and Franklin Judicial district, have divided their district satisfactorily. Judge Hall taking Bedford and Somerset counties and Judge Rowe, Franklin and Fulton.

Prof. Coyle is now holding one of his weekly concerts or musical conventions in the Presbyterian Church, near Cottage. He appears to be master of his business, and his class, we learn, is making good progress.

The Orbisonia Esculapius, who, on the invitation of some lady friend, attended a wedding near Shirleysburg, reports the supper as having been capital, but the wedding a wretched farce. Don't go the next time, Doctor.

We hope those indebted to us have not come to the conclusion that we can run our business and live without money? It takes a large sum of money to run our business, and we are not getting it. Come, friends, help us. [tf.

The *Times* says that W. A. Ingham and other gentlemen connected with the East Broad Top Railroad, have been looking for locations for coal-chutes at that point, in anticipation of coal shipments as soon as the road is completed.

A gentleman wanting a house to rent, the other day, said that he saw a *written* notice of one for rent sticking up on the street corners, but he was afraid to apply to the man who was too stingy to use the usuals channel for advertising.

The venerable "Phœnix" is being overhauled at the Car Shops of Orbison & Co. She is to be located in West Huntingdon, where she will be the champion squirt. She will be able to exclaim with Selkirk: "I am monarch of all I survey."

Capt. Thomas S. Johnston "has it so in his back" that he has been laid up for the last week. Methuselah, in the 969th year of his age, could'nt have experienced more difficulty or presented a more venerable figure than he does in hobbling about the house.

Miss Eliza Gibson, of whom we spoke in our last issue, died on Tuesday morning of last week and was buried at Bedford on Thursday. She was in the 28th year of her age. She was a most estimable young lady, and leaves many kind friends to mourn her untimely death.

Mr. T. P. Love, of West township, while cutting wood at the wood pile, cut his foot very severely. It is healing and doing very well, but he regrets that he is missing all the sales this spring. No doubt they do miss his genial phiz and the auctioneer his frequent winks.

Sales are very numerous this Spring, and stock of all kinds bring high prices. At a sale in West township, one day last week, ten horses brought over $1,800; colts and cattle about $700.00 or $800.00. The sale amounted to near $3,000. Shaver's Creek Valley is noted for good stock.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: "We are not sure that a good coal oil lamp is not infinitely more convenient and less expensive than such gas as is doled out to the people of Huntingdon." We are sorry our gas is not better. We hope our gas men will give us a better article. There is much complaint.

We expect, in our next issue, to lay before our readers the report of the Committee on the Orphan School Scandal. The Committee, we are informed, will report in favor of the removal of the school. This is all that comes within their province. All further proceedings will be conducted in the Criminal Courts.

The debating societies of Shaver's Creek Bridge still meet twice a week. One of them, the "Young Men's Literary Club," is now engaged in getting up a programme for public exhibition. We think they deserve praise and encouragement in their endeavors for mutual improvement, and bespeak for them a full house and an appreciative audience.

Hon. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, is named in Democratic circles as a candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but his chances for securing the nomination for either office are about as favorable as is the chance of the Bunker Hill Monument being struck by lightning next Fourth of July.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The young men who wrote defamatory language on cards and strewed them about the streets of Alexandria, with a view to injure the character of some young ladies, ought to be severely punished. Very nice work for would-be young gentlemen! Remember your association, of itself, would be as much as the character of any young lady could bear.

A look through the Car Works, in company with Superintendent Orbison, on Friday last, exhibited to us a perfect hive of industry. About eighty hands have been employed during the last month. Large oil-tanks are being built, and old ones repaired, in large numbers. "Such a clang, clash and roar" would deafen almost anybody. It looks like business truly in that quarter.

In the hardness of his heart, the editor of the Lewistown *Democrat*, says: "The editor of the Huntingdon JOURNAL wants money! He says it requires money to keep a printing office going! When four newspapers are published in a small town like Huntingdon, even though it is backed up by a large county, we don't wonder that the editors need money. It would not surprise us to learn before long that some of them needed bread."

The argument of counsel before the Committee to Investigate the charges of immorality against A. L. Guss took place in the Senate Chamber on Thursday last. The argument was opened by E. S. Doty, esq., followed by S. T. Brown, esq., for the prosecution who were followed in turn by W. H. Woods, esq., and R. Bruce Petrekin, esq., for the defence, and Mr. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia closed for the prosecution. The chamber was crowded.

We last week gave some statistics of the consumption of Mann's Axe Factory in which there were several errors. The following statement is correct: 600 tons of iron; 120 of steel; 500 of grind stones; 500 of soft coal and 1000 hard coal per annum. We stated that Mr. Mann orriginally located at Johnstown, it should have been Bellefonte. They ship axes to every State and Territory in the Union, to British Columbia, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, &c., &c.

The following joke, which occurred in the lower end of this county recently, is certainly worth publishing: Two strangers met; and, by the way, they both stuttered badly. After the usual salutation, the following conversation ensued: One said to the other, "What t-t-t time have you?" The other replied, "My t-t-t time ain't goin". The first said, "Do-do-do-don't you mo-mo-mo-mock me, or I-I I-I'll I-I-I-lick you like the d-d-devil!" The second one said, "The he-he-he hell you will!" Just at this point the fight was commencing, when some persons who understood the joke, stepped up and explained the difficulty and made friends of the stutterers.

On Tuesday of last week, says the Lewistown *Democrat*, "the Tanner's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania," was organized in this place. The Directors are: Messrs. Wm. J. Robison, Wm. B. Leas, Sam'l. Kurtz, Geo. B. Kerper, H. H. Bechtel, A. G. Spanogle, Amos Hollinger, D. B. Spanogle, A. J. North, John H. Johnston, and J. A. McKee. Wm. J. Robinson was elected President, Wm. B. Leas Vice President, H. H. Bechtel Treasurer, John A. McKee Secretary, James H. Parker General Agent, and Geo. B. Kerper, A. J. Spanogle and Samuel Kurtz, Executive Committee. The design of the company is to insure tannery property throughout the State The Central Office is to be in Lewistown.

The reason why everybody is seen going to Henry & Co.'s is that they have just filled their immense store, from cellar to garret, with a fresh stock of desirable goods of every description, which they are selling cheaper, for cash, than the same article can be purchased elsewhere in the county.

REVIVAL AT WARRIORSMARK.—The labors, of a five weeks' revival of religion, in the M. E. Church, at Warriorsmark, have just closed.

The result, of this religious effort, has been the happy conversion of about ninety (90) sinners, many of whom enjoyed a clear evidence of their acceptance. Seventy-one (71) accessions have been made to the M. E. Church, thus commencing a new journey in life, supported by the fervent prayer of a faithful membership, for their safe transit through the ills and dangers of life.

The present season seems to be propicious throughout the land for religious blessings, and our little village has received its full proportion of the divine favor.

The necessity, for much preaching or exhortation, did not seem to exist; but, a strong conviction had seized the consciences of the community, impressing them with the great necessity of changing from a sinful to a christian course of life. CHEIL.

We chanced into Henry & Co.'s several times, during the week, and found all hands as busy as nailers vending out Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Lumber, Iron and Nails, a complete assortment of which they keep constantly on hand.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending March 21, 1874	7,905
Same time last year	10,629
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	2,724
Shipped for the year 1873	74,761
Same date last year	101,322
Increase for year 1873	
Decrease	16561

Wanted—A boy, from the country, to learn the Bread and Cake baking business. None but a good, sober, honest boy need apply.—Apply to or address N. B. Corbin, No. 821 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stop, before you buy elsewhere, and examine the large and beautiful assortment of Rag, Hemp and Wool Carpets which are on exhibition at Henry & Co.

[Original.]

Fowl.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

An incident somewhat divartin,
Jist now to me memory occurs;
From truth it would not be departin
To wave the same tale into verse.

A lady and jintleman walkin',
Met Pat wid a dhrap in his eye;
Of "love in a cot" they were talkin',
Not hadin' the Irishman nigh.

But Paddy persaved, very clearly,
The fatures of one who had thrown
Insult at the grane flag of Arin,
And shpilt in his flashin' eye shone.

Forninst the young couple so tinder,
About where the parties must pass,
Was sated a grave-lookin' gander,
Quite leisurely plucking the grass.

Thought Pat: "Be me sowl, I'll jist rinder
To that chap his own and some more;
For shure its right well I remimber
The frazin insult that I bore."

Thin shtraitenin' up very proudly,
To the gander he made a great bow:
And, shpakin' out plainly and loudly,
Sez he: "Sir, an' how do ye do?

"Be jabers, I think ye are lonely—
I do not mane any abuse:
On this side I see but you only,
The other one shports a fine goose!"

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on Tuesday, March 10, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. Promptly at ten o'clock the secretary commenced reading the annual report of the Board of Managers, which covers operations for the entire year 1873.

The revenues and expenses of the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from all sources were $24,886,008, against $15,440,-305 expenses, leaving net earnings of $9,445,-703. The net earnings of the same line in 1872 were $8,247,852, showing an increase of net earnings of 1873 over 1872 of $1,197,851. The total of passengers carried in 1873 was 5,879,684, against 5,250,393 in 1872, an increase of 629,291, or nearly 12 per cent. Of freight there were carried 9,998,794 tons, against 8,459,535 tons the year previous, showing an increase of 1,539,259 tons, or over 18 per cent. The actual costs of operating, excluding branch lines, was 57¼ per cent.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad were $8,516,739; expenses, $6,792,188; leaving net earnings of $1,724,551. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried of 422,248, and in the amount of freight moved of 515,273 tons. The operating expenses were slightly more than 74 per cent. of the receipts. This large perentage of expenses to receipts is attributed to running too many passenger trains, therefore these undue facilities have been reduced.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and Branches, 38 miles, and the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches, 238 miles, Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, Flemington branch, 12 miles, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 61 miles, including feeder, in 1873, were: From United Railroads of New Jersey, $8,516,739; from Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branches, $1,148,222; and from Delaware and Raritan Canal, $1,590,100, giving total earnings during 1873 of $11,255,062. The expenses of the several works enumerated were $8,823,732, leaving as their net earnings $2,431,-330, from which was paid in interest on bonds $1,168,570, and in dividends to shareholders $1,948,450, making the rental $3,117,020, thus showing a loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad on the New Jersey railroads and canals of $685,689. Deducting this loss from the net profits from the main line ($2,198,767) leaves as surplus net profits on the whole line from New York to Pittsburgh, after providing for a ten per cent. dividend, payment of interest, etc., of $1,513,077. From this time forth it is expected by the Board of Managers that the New Jersey lines will show little, if any, working loss, the expensive improvements made and making to cheapen the moving and handling of freight being nearly completed.

The total earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the year 1873 were $3,842,-067. The operating expenses were $3,413,-310, showing a balance to the credit of the Company of $428,756. The business of this leased road makes a bad show—the traffic shows a falling off, attributable to the panic, and the actual working expenses for 1873 were 88 6 14 per cent. of receipts.

The Company owns of coal land 28,050 acres, lying in the Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Shamokin and Lykens Valley regions, purchased at a cost of $3,857,573, and are now valued at $10,-050,000. The total anthracite tonnage last year on the Company's main line was 1,173,-960 tons, and on its canals 1,542,125 tons.—The bituminous tonnage in the same time was 3,353,541 tons.

The cause of the scrip dividend last fall is explained, and the fact that $754,600 of the amount has been redeemed, is announced, and much of the remainder, it is expected, will be absorbed in the payment of installments on subscriptions to the stock.

The general account of the Treasurer's statement shows a capital and debt in 1873 of $140,725,637, being an increase over the total of 1872 of $24,066,813—of this increase $14,-872,558 is in capital, $8,073,476 in bonded debt, the remainder in bills payable, etc. The report expresses unbroken confidence as to the future value of the Company's property, and though no reference was made as to the probability of the next dividend, all the facts and figures presented point to the usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.—*Ledger.*

AND STILL ANOTHER.—Dr. R. A. Miller and Rash Fisher, of Huntingdon, purchased a very valuable tract of coal land, on the Little Beaver run, from General Patton, of Curwensville. They bought with the view of immediately opening it, and going to work, provided those owning interests along said stream will assist in building the road, but can afford to leave it lay for two or three years, provided they cannot get this assistance. We congratulate Messrs. Miller and Fisher on their purchase. There are not many such tracts left in this section. We will have more to say on this subject again, but would like to see those who are willing to loan assistance in building the road up this stream, come to the front, and make their intentions known, for it is a little valley full of bright mineral prospects. From the way the coal lands have been bought up within the last month or two in this region we are lead to the conviction that there cannot be much left.—*Osceola Reveille.*

A GRAND SUCCESS.—The Citizens of Corinne, Utah, are feeling jubilant over the success of the Grand Gift Concert recently inaugurated in that city for the benefit of their free school. The day of drawing approaches, the demand for tickets increases, and there is no doubt that the Concert will take place as advertised. All who desire to invest had better do so at once and secure a chance of drawing $50,000 on an investment of $1.00. Full particulars will be found in another column.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

SCHOOL REFORM.—The following is the text of the bill before the legislature to secure the attendance of children at school:

SECTION 1. Every parent, guardian or other person having control of any child, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, residing in any school district, in which a school is taught for three months or more annually, within one mile, by the nearest traveled road of the residence of such child, shall instruct or cause such child to be instructed in reading, writing, geography and arithmetic, and every person having such control of any child, shall cause such child to attend such school at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks at least shall be consecutive, or shall cause such child to be instructed at home or elsewhere at least twelve weeks in each year, in the branches above named, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance unfit or impracticable, or unless the child shall be reasonably proficient in said branches.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the school directors or controllers, having control of any school, to prosecute for all violations of section one of this act in their district, and any person who shall violate said section one, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty cents and not more than five dollars, payable into the school treasury of the district in which he resides for every week, not exceeding twelve weeks, in any one year during which he shall have failed to comply with the provision of of said section, said fine, when recovered, to be paid into the school treasury of the district where the penalty or fine was first incurred.

SEC. 3. The school directors or controllers having control of any school, where a written notice has been served by any taxpayer, upon any two or more of them stating by whom, when and how such penalty has been incurred, who shall neglect for ten days after the service of such notice upon them to institute a suit for the recovery thereof, unless such penalty shall sooner be paid without suit, or unless upon investigation during that time they shall be satisfied that no penalty has actually been incurred, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars for each neglect, to be recovered as may hereafter be provided in any court of competent jurisdiction, such penalty when recovered to be paid to the school treasurer, for the use of the district in which the penalty was incurred.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the directors or controllers having the charge of any school, upon application to furnish any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years of age, residing in their district, with the necessary books when it shall appear that the parent or other person having control of said child, is in indigent circumstances and is desirous of sending such child to school, and such books shall be paid from the treasury of the school district by orders drawn thereupon by the proper officers.

SEC. 5. The directors or controllers having charge or control of any public school, shall render annually a report to the county superintendent, showing the number and result of prosecutions under this act, the number of children, if any, between the ages of eight and fourteen years of age, who have not attended any school, or who have not been instructed in accordance with section one of this act.

SEC. 6. All suits under this act shall be an action of debt in the name of the people of the state of Pennsylvania and for the use of the district where the offense shall have been committed.

All kinds of toilet and washing Soap, from 3 cents up to 20 cents per cake, at Johnston's Drug Store.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM BURNT CABINS.

BURNT HOUSES, Fuldon Koundy, Pa., March the 22th.

MISHTER TEARPUN:

Tear Sir—We ish all well at dis dime, unt hope dot dese few lines may fiut you enjoyin der same dings. Mishter Tearpun—yistertay mornin, choost after tinner, I leafs mine Franey und Orbisonias to coom to dis down, und on my way here I coom threw dot pooty leetle down calit Shate Cap. Dot ish der place vare der Shquire gits so many bolekat shkalps oud of won skin!

Mister Tearpun—I choost coom ofer to dis blace to see bout dot poor faler, Rampler, dot rites for ter *Glope* paber; I dot olt Kuss neets him now to rite for ter *Glope* vile he tends to dot inwestication. Ower ter beoples say dot faler he never not coom here von bit. Poor faler! I dink sorry; may pe he ish deat.

Mishter Tearpun—Ter beople say dot dish vas von noice down long ago, unt ter Injuns purnt it town. Dish vas fore Kolumpus tishkivered Fuldon Koundy, unt ter beoples hat been feart to built meny houses efer since, fur feat tem Injuns cooms pack unt purns it town once agane.

Mishter Tearpur—Dot Donny Dellershecker, D. D., vot rites for der CHARNAL, he not ken Englisha von bit. Ven olt Chrisley coom from Charmany, he cood not English besser as dot faler, ofer now he ken besser Englisha ofer Diche. Now, Mishter Tearpun, I dell you how I larnt dot Englisha. I choost quit eten sourkrout und trinkin lockerpeer, und if dot faler choost tries dot a vile, I bet he ken Englisha choost so goot as olt Chrisley—dot ish so.

Mishter Tearpun—I vont to ax you von dings. Vot ish der reason dot ter Voods men unt ter Temograts ish sooch goot frents? Vy tay ish choost like von family. Vonder if dot dime ish cooming dot we reat apout in ter pook, ven ter wolf lies town mit ter sheeps? Und ter Ass (olt Kuss) eats shtraw mit ter ox, und all dem oder dings. Und anuder dings I not ken undershtand; dot ish, vy ta all vant so pat to clear olt Kuss, ven ta know te haff hash nefer peen tolt apout his pat tricks. Some beoples dink dot Mishter Peatrican been ter next Temogratic kantidafe for Gofner. I dink not. I dink it will pe olt Kuss. Do yer know, Mishter Tearpun, dot ter Voods men und ter Temograt say dot tay like olt Kuss besser efer since tem pat stories gits out on him dan efer ter dit pefore? Ter say tem dings vot he has ton mit tem orfaus vas noting much, und dot he hat a rite to do dem dings. I dells you von dings, Mishter Tearpun: I know after dish inwestikation is ofer, Mishter Peatrican und olt Kuss vill pe besser known as any too men in Penselvany; ofer I not ken dell though vich vill pe ter most popiler—may pe Mishter Voods! Mishter Tearpun, I vant to ax you von oder dings: Vy ish it dot olt Kuss kin sit and lissen to all dem durty dings said bout him on dish trial, und look choost so bolt as a lion? Vy I tink der ish not von man in Huntingtown kounty but olt Kuss dot cood do it. Now I dell you if it vos me, I not wood care vedder dem dings vas true or not; I vood choost hite my face, und I dell you von oder dings I vood do; I vood choost wock out of Huntingtown, choost like der crapps do, und I vood choost hang mineself to ter firsht lim dot vood pe shtout enuff—dot ish so! Und Frany says, mooch as vot she loiks me, she vood help me ter pool town der lim. Frany alwus sez a man hat besser hang hisself as haf no karacter for chastity—dot ish so.

Oh! say, Mishter Tearpun, how dos mine brudder in Timon Walley, und Mattalener, coom on mit dot itch? I hears noting dis long time. I fear it shtrikes in on dem. I dink funny. Oh! how I vood laff to see dem scratchen dem dings; I vood choost laff mine outsites in at dot. Vell now I musht pegin to quit riten dis ledder, und go pack to Frany. I spee she'll skolt me loik ter nashun fur staen here dis long dime. I dell you von dings, Mishter Tearpun: Nefer larn your garls in fife or tree languaches. I dell you von tongue vas choost plendy for any voman; und if you not pleeve dot, choost coom town to ower blace some tay und hear ter vay Franey tocks to me. I offen dink of ter dime ven ter goot olt Breacher sait me und Frany vas von. Vy I dell you, Mishter Tearpun, if you vood choost coom to ower house some Suntay, you vood dink ter vas more as a duzzen of us!

Dot vas a pity bout Dennis O'kafferty's pig. I dink from vot he says, it died of ter same ding vot ailt old Kuss'-kow, over to Kasswill,

Goot py, from CHRISLEY.

P. S.—Vat you call dem falers buggers for? Don't dot mean dem falers vot lif in Soddam?

C.

LETTER FROM "SHPICEHOLS."

SHPICEHOLS, March 23, 1874.

DEAR JHARNEL:—Den morys, so about on feer uhr rum, bin ich wocker worra und hop g'shpeert das es waer en por so ortlich ferduldy grossy schmaertza unner my fetterdeck, und we ich mich a bissel rum g'mooved hop, hov ich gly g'noticed das se tsu mich belonga dehta, und hop schwint my pultz g'feelt tsu sehna ep ich noch g'sund wor oder net. My pultz wor oll recht, awver de schmaertza worra net, und des ding hut mich a wennich ooneasy g'macht, un ich hop yusht g'winsht das de Tilly deht wocker worra, das se gucka kent wos letz waer. Awer, my besser-holp wor dot g'laegha und hut so innocently g'shnorixt, das es a wennich gegha my bormhaertzichkeit gonga is for se tsu wecka; awver es letcht hop se a wennich g'petzd, deno hut se aens schnell op g'shnorixt und hut sich g'shtreckt, deno hop ich ortlich loud g'yommerd und hop g'sawd, "Tilly, ich bin gor greislich gronk," sech't se, "Il u-m-p-h," und hut sich uf eera onnera side g'drayed, und hut gly awg'fonga en en loudery tchune tsu shpeela. Deno hop ich awg'fonga tsu freera, un tsu shittla, we en henger, und in en por minnoota noch der bond vor ich so haes as g'kochty krumbara, und hop g'feeld as we won ich my tsae-neghel uf kutza kent, und yusht we ich om olla shlimshta wor is my olty wocker worra, und hut so pleseerlich g'sawd, "Donny, du ald aesel, won du net shtill leisht, ich kick dir g'wiss tsum bet nous." Sog ich, "Tilly ich bin gronk." Sect se, "W-a-a-s! Was is don letz?" Sog ich, "Ich glaubich hops *cholera infantum*, oder der influentay." Deno hut se mich ousg'froakt wegha de symptoms, und ich hop ecra my condition explained so good as ich hop kenua, deno hut se g'sawd, "Donny, du husht der *rhode lawff*." Se is deno uf g'shtonna un hut breckfesht grickt, awver ich hop nix g'essa as a wennich coffe-soup und a por rohy tswivvella. Noch em morya-essa—noch as se der dishop g'raumd kot hut—is se gonga und hut der der shlop-kivvel grickt, und hut en fire-showfel full esh ny g'shmissa, und deno uf g'filld mit kochich wosser, und dot hov ich missa my fees ny shtecka und mit en blanket um mich rum g'wickled, doh hoaka, der gons for-mitdok; weil, olly g'but kumt der Tilly mit en shaelly full kotsa-krout tae, und der schwaes lawft mir in grossy drupsa der buckel nunner. In so en predicament hoak ich doh und shreib dir en glenny breef for der JHARNEL.

Weil Ich doh hoak in my shmaertza, und denk und konsider, iver de unsartanty fon de human mencha; ich kon my g'douka net opholda fon seller *pfoff* (?) wo uns ormy predicher so shondish ous g'blaggardet hat mit selny g'hechta ve er Profeisor wor, und ich deht my olter hundt dowera, won ich wisst das er so evil feela deht as ich du alla weil, awver won ich der Shquire waer, won er amohl sy sentence grickt, deht ich's mocha—won ich kent—das er misst in solitary confinement sy, mit about a dutzet so weiver we de Till, for ehn op tsu worta, und das er mist en continuous attack fon der *rhode-lawff* suffera for about siven-en tswonsich yohr.

En grus tsu eich all

DONNY DELLERSHLECKER, D. D.

LOST—On Sunday evening, by a lady on her way home from Presbyterian church, a dark Ostrich Plume. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at First National Bank.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., March 24, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 90
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	20
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 85
Corn ₰ bushel on car	70
Corn shelled	70
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 50
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	18
Dried Apples ₰ lb	9
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—There was a lively demand for beef cattle to-day, and free prices were obtained. Sales of fair and choice at 6@7¾c and common at 4½@5½c; a few extra brought 8c. Receipts, 2,000 head.

Sheep met a good demand at rather better prices; sales of fair and choice at 7@8c and common at 5½@6½c. Receipts, 4,500.

Hogs moved freely at $8.50@9 for corn fed. Receipts, 4,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—There is a fair inquiry for cloverseed, and we notice sales at 8½c for fair up to 9½c for prime Pennsylvania. Timothy ranges from $3 to 3.12½. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2.25.

Bark moves slowly at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanners' bark is nominal.

The flour market continues dull, without, however, any material fluctuations in prices. The demand is principally to supply the wants of the home consumers. About 2,500 barrels sold by the city mills during the week on private terms. The sales to the city trade foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $4@5.50; extras at $7@7.25 Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7.25@8.25; and fancy brands at $8.50@10.26, as in quantity. Rye flour sells at $4.62½; 100 barrels were taken on secret terms.

There is no improvement in the wheat market. Sales of red at $1.60@1.65; amber at $1.70@1.73; white at $1.73 @1.80; and No. 1 spring at $1.56@1.59c. Corn is stronger, and 2,000 bushels yellow sold at 78@80c. Oats are quiet at 60@62c for white western, and 57c for mixed.

Whisky is dull at 93c for western iron bound.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Money is unchanged and easy at 3@4 per cent.

Foreign exchange is dull without a feature.

Gold was firmer at opening, but subsequently became heavy and dull.

Governments are strong and in good demand, with large business in coupon 6's, 1881, at 120¼@120⅝; registered 1867's 119⅝; currency 6's, 117; 10-40's, coupon, 113½; registered, 1865, new 18⅝.

Stocks are heavier and lower. Wabash declined from 47¾ to 43⅝; Lake Shore from 73½ to 72¾; Western Union from 77¾ to 76½; St. Paul 42. Rock Island, 105¾ to 105½; N. P. R. R. from 33¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 32, against 30½ yesterday, in consequence of the passage by the Missouri legislature of a bill renewing the company's bonds to the extent of $1,500,000. The lowest prices were reached at 12.30 p. m., caused by the unfavorable bank statement. There is now a recovery of ¾ to 1½ per cent.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 18, '74. } WM. E. LIGHTNER, Register.

Marriages.

HETRICK—DUBLIN.—On the 25th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage in Williamsburg, by Rev. J. W. Cleaver, Mr. George Hetrick, of Huntingdon county to Miss Susan Dublin, of Williamsburg, Blair county.

WAGNER—RUBEL.—At the bride's parents in Mifflin county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. How, Mr. W. J. Wagner, of Huntingdon county to Miss Ada E. Rubel, of Mifflin county.

Deaths.

WHARTON.—In this borough on the 17th inst., Arthur, son of Harry S. and Fannie Wharton, aged 2 years and 4 months.

HAWN.—In Juniata township, on the 18th inst., George Hawn, aged 78 years, 2 months and 25 days.

BEIGLE.—On the 19th inst., at her residence, in Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., Mrs. Jane Beigle, consort of Edward Beigle, aged 62 years.

She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church at Spruce Creek.

(Mifflin county papers please copy.)

SMELKER.—At Altoona on the 21st inst., of Typhoid Fever, Benjamin L. Smelker, aged 21 years, 10 months and 1 day.

He died in peace and christian assurance. His remains were brought home to his father's house in Germany Valley, and interred in the family cemetery, and by his dying request, along side of his sainted mother, who preceded him some six months since.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Notice in partition in the estate of John Gifford. Notice to Joseph B. Gifford, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., Joseph C. Crownover Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. *Take Notice* that an Inquest will be held on the Mansion Farm of John Gifford, deceased, in the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

March4,1874-4t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this place, have concluded to build a new church on the site now occupied by the old one, on the South east corner of Sixth and Moore streets, and in order to be successful they prayerfully ask the public to assist them in their undertaking. Their present building is unfit for occupancy, and it is absolutely necessary that they have a new house of worship.

Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS.
Building Committee.

March4,'74-6mos.

WANTED.

A lady canvasser to take charge of a popular article. To one of experience, or willing to learn, and withal industrious, a reasonable salary will be paid. This is an excellent opportunity for an active young lady. Apply, soon, to BOX 12, Huntingdon, Pa. Jan.14-tf

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 15, 1874:

Inventory of the personal property of David Beck, deceased, as set apart to his widow Hettie Beck.

Inventory of the goods, chattels, &c., of Christian Yoder, deceased, as taken by his widow Catharine Yoder.

Inventory of the property taken by Amelia Cook, widow of Anthony Cook, deceased.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Levi Smith, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary Smith.

Inventory of the personal property of Samuel L. Kinck, deceased, as retained by and set apart by his widow Jennie Kinck.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Daniel Forley, deceased, as taken by his widow Elizabeth Forley.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of William Johnson, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Johnston.

Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Norris, deceased, as taken by his widow Rachel Norris.

Inventory of personal property of John C. Miller, deceased, as taken by his widow Martha Miller.

Inventory of the personal property of William White, deceased, as taken by his widow Massey White.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Orphans' Court Office, March 18, 1874. }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, next, (1874,) to wit:

1. Account of Hon. David Clarkson and Nicholas A. Miller, administrators of the estate of Christian Miller, deceased.

2. First account of J. Simpson Africa, executor of the last will and testament of John Morningstar late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.

3. Guardianship account of S. P. Brumbaugh, guardian of Mahlon, Laura and Agnes Brumbaugh minor children of A. W. Brumbaugh, deceased.

4. Administration account of Jane Miller, administratix of M. Robinson Miller late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

5. Account of Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the estate of John Lutz late of Shirleysburg, deceased.

6. Account of Jas. M. Stewart, executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Mitchell late of Jackson township, deceased.

7. First and final account of John Oaks, administrator of Rev. William R. Mills late of Jackson township, deceased.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Origin of the Baldwin Apple.

Dol. Loammi Baldwin, Chief engineer in building the Middlesex canal, lived in the northern part of Woburn, Mass., near said canal, (a correspondent of the Nashua *Telegraph* says) and owned a piece of woodland in the south-western part of Wilmington, near what was then known as Butter's Bridge, from which he cut his firewood, cutting it clean as he went, leaving it to grow up again. In so doing he came to an apple tree, somewhat young, but thrifty and bearing, which the woodpeckers had pecked around the body and limbs so unmercifully, that he feared that it would die; but as he was an ardent lover of good fruit, he concluded to "spare that tree," and see what was its fruit. The next autumn he had occasion to go to Wilmington for wood, and found lying on the ground beneath it, some very nice looking winter apples, a portion of which he carried home and deposited safely in his cellar. One day, the next spring, having friends from Boston to dine with him, he brought forward the Pecker apples, as he called them, to try their quality for the first time, when they were found to be so far superior to any they had ever tasted before, that he went immediately, cut some scions, and engrafted some of his own trees at home Being high sheriff, he attended the courts at Concord and Cambridge, often taking his favorite apple to eat after dinner, instead of smoking a cigar, and giving to his fellow boarders. Thus from his tree were scions cut, and the fruit is now known almost over the United States as the Baldwin apple.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Weeds.

Here is a short essay on weeds, that is not bad; it is from the *American Agriculturist*: "A weed is a plant growing where you don't want it to grow. Thistles are not weeds when grown, as they are in France, to make perfume. The thistles growing in the Deacon's wheat are weeds. He does not want them there. If you have six plants of corn in a hill where you only want four, two of them are weeds. A dead weed is not a weed. A growing weed pumps up water out of the ground. The weeds in an acre of the Deacon's clover pump up more water in a day, than all his animals drink in a month. Weeds propagate faster than rats. The Deacon kills a hundred of his weeds and buries a thousand. Next spring they will come up by the million. You can't get rid of weeds unless you kill them. If you do not kill them, they will kill you. They are worse than foot-rot in sheep. They spread faster than caterpillars on currant bushes, or than the canker worm on apple trees. Some farmers think it is no use killing the weeds. It is natural for the soil to produce weeds. They say you *can't* kill them. The weeds cost us more than all our State, national, and local taxes; more than all our schools, churches, and newspapers. They are more expensive than the children's boots and ladies' bonnets. They are as bad as cigars and fast horses. The horse may break his neck, and you will get rid of him; but the weeds will stick tighter than a mortgage, and run up faster than compound interest, or a grocery bill. They are like bad habits. You must not tamper with them. No half way measures will answer. The only way to stop using tobacco is to stop. The only way to kill weeds is to kill them."

NINE bushels and one-eighth is all the wheat crop averages per acre in the United States, and only about ten or eleven on the fertile prairies of the West, while in old England it averages twenty-eight bushels per acre by thorough tillage.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for suring or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. or No 231 LIBERTY St., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eowly.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
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REGULATOR REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.55 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD		
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 56
5 14	3 08	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 20	Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	L. 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 24	1 22	Tipton	8 29	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P.M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P.M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.
For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.
The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,'73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7.00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8.00
In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10.00
In full Russia, per vol.	10.00

Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.
***Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.
☞First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted.
Address the Publishers,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nov.12,'73.] 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y

Miscellaneous.

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
COMFORT

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing
COMFORT
furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
COMFORT
Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
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COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing.) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianos fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

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Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Miscellaneous.

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